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In sum, the Court finds that based on the totality of the circumstances, the Brocks' consent to search, with regard to each office review, was voluntary and, therefore, was not simply an "acquiesce to a claim of lawful authority." The Brocks were not under any duress or coercion. Further, as to the "warrantless inspection" in this matter, the Court holds that the government has a substantial interest in regulating the industry, the warrantless inspections are necessary to further the regulatory scheme, and the statute's inspection requirement provides a constitutionally adequate substitution for a search warrant.

Accordingly, defendants' objections [Doc. 65] are hereby **OVERRULED** in their entirety, whereby the **R&R is ACCEPTED IN WHOLE**. Thus, defendants' motion to suppress evidence [Doc.40] is hereby **DENIED**.

ENTER:

s/Thomas W. Phillips
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE